MORE SCIENCE.

Dr. Treadwell on Blood Corpuscles.

NICE MICROSCOPIC MEASUREMENTS.

Only Slight Traces of Blood on Hayden's Clothing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12, 1879. The Hayden trial to-day was an uninterrupted scientific lecture, and, withal, one of the most interesting of the many that have been given in the court room during the past month. It was on blood corpuscies, a branch of delicate scientific research which very considerable progress has been made. The lecturer was Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, who for five years past has made the science a special study and who has been employed in numerous capital ases. In one respect his story was more telling than the testimony of the experts on arsenic for it had the moral support given by his experience in practical work in these cases. lewed in another way, it was unsatisfactory to those who are convinced of Hayden's guilt. The traces of blood found on the knife were out trifles; there were none on the shirt which Hayten claims to have worn on the day of the tragedy, and but few on another shirt found in his house,

and which it is believed he wore.

The defence made a good point in getting before the jury, in an indirect way, the State's claim that nail marks of Hayden's brogan have been found im-printed on Mary Staunard's check. The State obected, and the objections were sustained, but, nevertheless, the story had gone to the twelve men. It is rumored that the State's counsel are so dissatisfied with the testimony of their experts on the heel prints that they may conclude not to introduce it at all. If they do not the defence makes the point that this is the second alleged evidence of guilt that the State abandons.

BLOOD CORPUSCIES.

Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, recalled, testified that for several years past he had devoted five or six hours daily to the investigation of the formation and characteristics of blood corpuscles. The chareteristic elements, he said, of blood which enable the investigator to distinguish one kind from another are the corpuscies floating in the water of the blood. In the lower order they are generally oval or elliptical in form, with a centre or nucleus, and usually larger than those of the higher order—the mammalia—which nurse their young. [Photographs of four specimens of blood corpuscies presented.] These are photographs of the blood of a bird, fish, snake and frog. The blood of the mammalia has corpuscles round in outline. They are indented on one side, or bi-concave. [And the Professor illustrated by pressing a rubber ball between his thumb and second finger.] The only exception is the camel, which has oval corpuscles. The mammalia differ in the size of the corpuscies in the long diameter, and each species has a distinct range and average of measurement in this respect. I refer to red corpuscies in all instances. The corpuscies in the blood of a man would average 3,300 to the inch; pig. 4,200; sheep, 5,300; goat, 6,300; horse and cat, 4,600. These averages hold good in the same animal or different animals of the same species from a week after birth to death, except in the condition of the system which is known as anemia, when the blood is not so good as in health. Other diseases will affect corpuscles as to numbers, but not as to size. The corpuscles of some animals cannot be distinguished from those of others; resembling those of the human body are the corpuscles of the Indian elephant, the two-tood sloth, the guines pig, the whale, seal, beaver, porcupine and the monkey tribe. These are the same as man's, or at least the differences cannot readily be distinguished. Persoually I have examined only the blood of the beaver and porcupine. he mammalia differ in the size of the corpuscies in

Witness here produced a tabular statement of an examination of various bloods, and said:—"This shows the results of measurements of 200 corpuscles such of the blood of a man, dog, pig, ox, sheep and goat. Ten individual corpuscles will give the verage measurement of those of the animal, and twenty almost perfectly. The 200 measured give it accurately. I used a microscope with a magnifying power of 3,000 diameters. Every corpuscle was measured by itself, and those possessing exactly the same measurements were grouped, all belonging to say particular blood being kept in the same line, of course. In the line on the diagram showing man's blood it is shown that the largest were two of 1-2,700 of an inch cach, and two of 1-3,802-of an inch. The other 196 corpuscles ranged between these sizes. The following are the extremes found:—

Largest Smallest**

**Example 10.000 of 10.0

"There is nothing like blood corpuscies in vege-table nature.

BLOOD ON HAYDEN'S KNIPE AND SHIRT.

"Hayden's knife was subjected by me to a critical examination for blood stains. I removed some ma-terial from the small blade—its thumb groove—with the point of a new knife. Placing the scrapings on glass, I examined them under a microscope. I found blood corpuscies, some dirt of different kinds, also some globules of fatty matter. I tound fifteen blood examination."

corpuscies."
"As an expert, can you say whether they correspond with human blood?"

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"They did." (Sensation.)

"What were their extremes of measurement?"

"They did." (Sensation.)

"What were their extremes of measurement?"

"The largost was 1-2,909 of an inch. But I can show you better on my blackboard." And the witness hung up a small blackboard on the gas pipe, just back of the witness stand. Continuing, he said, as he rapidly serawled the figures on the board:—"The smallest was 1-3,720 of an inch. Both sizes are within the range of human blood corpuscles, and the largest never falls within the line of the measurements of the blood of any other animals excepting those pmentioned a few minutes ago as having blood resembling that of mm. The smallest fall within the line of the dog and pig only. In none of those animals would the corpuscles average so large as those of man."

"Can you give me the measurements of the blood forpuscles found on the knife blade?"

"Yes, sir. They were in fructions of an inch; 1-3,137, 1-3,559, 1-3,759, 1-3,444, 1-3,918, 1-3,168, 1-3,440, 1-3,137, 1-3,559, 1-3,759, 1-3,444, 1-3,901, 1-3,909, 1-2,909, 1-2,909, 1-2,909, 1-2,909, 1-3,909, 1

"I took a piece from it, and found many corpuscies under the microscope ranging from 1-2,732 to 1-4,050

of an inch."

A FEW STATISTICS.

"Does nationality or sex make any difference in the corpuscles of human blood?"

"No, sir. I have made various experiments to determine facts of this general nature. I have here a lable showing the dimensions of blood and cor-

puscles from five different women and five different men, and the average is 1-3,200 of an inen for both. Of the men the ages were 55, 37 (colored), 28, 25 and 38—the latter myself. Of the women the ages were 30, 53, 20, 17 and 38. In taking the men I went into a store and took the first five men I met."

"And the women?" inquired Mr. Walter, with interest evident in his tone.

Dr. Treadwell smiled and remarked. "Three ladies in my own house and two who were visiting."

"During the clotting process in blood by exposures to the sir." continued Dr. Treadwell, "the corpuscles shrink like grapes do in becoming raisins. We restore them to their original size and shape by fluid, and the fluid I consider better than any other is a mixture of glycorine and water of the same specific gravity as the serum of the blood, 1038. The action of water swells the corpuscle into a shape somewhat more circular than its natural form. Sulphate of sods shrinks a corpuscle and makes it fall, that is the human, to 1-3,500 of an inch or below."

Witness produced several photographs showing corpuscles of his own blood, largely magnified. The defence objected to the introduction of any pictures of corpuscles taken from other than the articles connected with the case—the knife, shirt and sun bonnet.

Mr. Waller—We put them in merely as illustra-

not.

Mr. Waller—We put them in merely as illustrations, so that the jury may better understand what the expert has testified to.

Chief Justice Park—We think they are mere illustrations, and, as such, admissible.

Dr. Treadwell next produced photographs of the blood corpuscles of the snake, pickerel, ruffed grouse, frog, pig, ox and sheep. All were magnified 2,000 times.

The State they dismissed the witness. It had been

grouse, frog, pig, ox and sheep. An were magnine2,600 times.

The State then dismissed the witness. It had been
generally rumored that the defence would attempt
to tear his scientific testimony to shreds, on the
same method they had pursued with the experts on
arsenic. Dr. Treadwell apparently nerved himself
for the battic royal, and to sustain himself against
the marked and proved ability of Mr. Watrous,
senior counsel of the defence, as a cross-examiner
on scientific subjects. The Doctor went into the
struggle better prepared, perhaps, than others of the
State's experts, because of his experience on the
witness stand and knowledge of medical jurisprudence.

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LEGAL TILTS.

After detailing the facts of his education and that he was a general practitioner, he said that he usually appeared for the State, but sometimes for the defence; for instance, in the Sturtevant murder case in Plymouth, Mass. It made no difference, he said, for he gave only scientific results. Being questioned whether he was employed in the Hayden case on other matters than the blood stains, the State objected to the interrogatory. The evident object of the question was to draw out something of the State scase before the State was ready to put it in. After an argument between counsel, in which Mr. Waller protested that the defence could not legally go outside the ground of the examination in chief, the Court sustained the objection.

Continuing, the witness stated that he had been asked various questions by experts and counsel regarding arsenic, blood circulation, microscopical investigations of vegetable growth, tests of arsenic and many other matters.

"What were you asked regarding the appearance of Mary Stannard's body."

This was objected to, and Chief Justice Park said:—"We think this is foreign to the testimony in thief."

"Have you examined the body as to marks of blood or pointed instruments on the left cheek of Mary Stannard."

"Have you examined the body as to marks of blood or pointed instruments on the left cheek of Mary Stannard?"

This had direct reference to the nail marks on the cheek, and was the first reference to the matter that had been made in the trial. An objection by the State was made, but withdrawn a moment later, and the witness answered in the negative. Mr. Waller then stated that the examinations of the cheek not being completed the State did not propose to let any part of the testimony regarding it come in at this time.

part of the testimony regarding it come in at this time.

Mr. Jones (for the defence) protested against his side being cut off in this way, but Chief Justice Pārk ruled that under the rules of practice this matter of the heel prints had nothing whatever to do with the matters brought out by the State in the examination in chief. But the defence had gained their point in presenting the story of the heel prints to the jury. Exceptions were noted to the refusal of the Court to entertain the questions asked.

Dr. Treadwell testified to receiving the pieces of shirts from Professor White for examination. From the shirt (No. 1) which Hayden claims to have worn on the day of the tragedy six pieces were taken, and witness knew before examination that they were from that shirt. Some blood was found on the sleeve, but the corpuscles were not those of human blood; they were more like those from the blood of a pig. A piece of cloth from Hayden's pantaleons contained a spot which had in it some broken corpuscles whose appearance indicated that the garment had been washed. By washing corpuscles work their way into the fibres. Before being washed they are found in the clotted blood on the sarface.

"You found no certain traces of human blood on

ished from those of human body are the hant, the two-toed seal, beaver, porculose are the same as is cannot readily be examined only the lar statement of an and said:—"This ints of 200 corpuscles dog, pig, ox, sheep placeles will give the of the animal, and 200 measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is swith a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is swith a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is swith a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give it is with a magnifying corpuscle was measured give

or blood, witness said he had examined carefully. It had no blood on it; nothing Putminute vegetable growths. The investigation of the blood stains on Hayden's kinfe was gone over again, in response to interrogatories by the defence. The witness made no deviations from his descriptions of the blood stains as previously related. Various questions on those particular points brought out admissions that in all the stains were some corpuscles which would come within the range of corpuscles which would can of pigs and dogs; the largest human corpuscle witness had ever noticed was 1-2,500 of an inch, and berhaps one out of many thousands may run as small as 1-5,000 of an inch in dismeter; both of these sizes, however, are very unusual. Dr. Treadwell was also required to state unusual extremes in the size of corpuscles of several animals, the object being to show that the corpuscles found on Hayden's clothing might be within the ranges of measurement of blood other than human. It was the same system as Mr. Watrous pursued in questioning another witness as to the variations of arsenical crystals, and for the same object, to show to the jury the uncertainties surrounding results obtained by scientific researches of this delicate nature. The Court, at half-past five P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

WAS IT ROYAL KELLOGG?

THE AFFIDAVITS ALLEGING THAT HE CON-FESSED THE KILLING OF ALICE GREEN-FIELD-CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE-WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ?

[HY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1879.

The defence in the Greenfield murder case to-day served on counsel for the people a large number of affidavits, on which they will make a motion for a new trial the 21st. Some twenty of these papers contain the averments of people from Lafsyette, Ind., sustaining the character of the defence's affiants, who have already testified that Royal Kellogg told them the murderer of Alice Greenfield was Alden Kellogg, and that Alden, George Rines and himself outraged her before her death. The defence is also laboring hard to show that Royal Kellogg is the author of the anonymous letter which was sent from Grand Rapids, Mich., averring that a Gorman killed Alice after outraging her inanimate form. Some of the affidavits served to-day bear on this point, and were obtained in Parish, Oswego county, where Royal Kellogg has resided for some time past. Their substance is as follows:—

Mrs. Sarah Jane Fry swears that Royal, in one of

stance is as follows:—

Mrs. Sarah Jane Fry swears that Royal, in one of his confiding moods, confessed to her that he both wrote and sent the anonymous letter, and also declared that if they hung Orlando Greenfield they would hang an innocent man. W. W. Merritt and Webb Merritt, his brother, swear that Royal came to their shop in last June and averred that he knew all about the murder, and that Orlando did not kill his wite. John A. Granger and Elizabeth Granger swear that Thaddens Keilegg, a brother of the Royals, averred that he knew Greenfield had told the truth when he swore that he due not kill his wife; that the knife found in the pantry, and which counsel for the people claimed that Orlando had used in killing his wife. was not the one with which the deed was done, but that the murderous weapon was buried in Greorge Hinds' yard, and that counsel for the people never have seen it. Charles R. Crawford swears that Thaddeus Keilogg told him that if they hung Greenfield they would hang an innocet man; that the knife laid on the pantry shelf was only a take-off; that the knife with which the woman was murdered was buried in Hinds' dooryard. There are several other afficiated which in the main aver matter similar to the above. Royal Kellogg, against whom all this new evidence is now mainly directed, said to your correspondent a day or two since:—

"Do you think if I had anything to do with outraging or killing alice Greenfield that I would be running about the country telling the story to my consins, and uncless, and atunts and all the old women I met? No, sir! The whole thing is a put-up job, and it all grows out of the ract that the defence wanted some of my friends to go in and help get Orlando a new trial. They wanted them to hide the old gun that Orlando took from his house the night he killed his wife and some of them to see that the defence wanted some of my friends to go in and help get Orlando a new trial. They wanted them to hide the old gun that Orlando took from his house the night he killed his wi

IN THE BALANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 12, 1879. The jury in the Zechman murder trial retired about eleven o'clock to-day, and at a late hour to-night about eleven o'clock to-day, and at a late hour to-night had flot arrived at a verdict, Judge Pearson's charge was rather unfavorable to the prisoner, although it pointed out a number of material contradictions in the testimony of Wise, on whom the Commonwealth principally depended for a conviction. Lebanon county juries are very uncertain, however, and acquittal of the accused would not be suprising. A few years ago a man was acquitted of the murder of a farmer for his money, against whom the evidence was overwhelming and of whose guilt the judge who tried the case had not the least doubt.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Hannissumo, Pa., Nov. 12, 1879.
Governor Hoyt was urged by a Lobanon attorney to-day to grant a reprieve to Charles Drowg and Frank Stichler, whose execution is fixed for Friday Frank Stichler, whose execution is fixed for Friday next, in response to a petition signed by about one hundred of the prominent citizens of Lebsanon, Pa., requesting the Governor to postpone the hanging until the cases of the other four murderers shall have been disposed of in the courts, as Stichler and Drews have confessed to their participation in the Raber insurance murder. At least two months will clapse before the Supreme Court will ucide the cases of Israel Brandt and Josiah Hummel, two of the conspirators, and as the Lebanon County Jail is very insecure, no interterence with the execution on Friday is expected from the Governor. He will decide the matter finally to-morrow. Stichler has told his spiritual adviser that he deserves to hang, and that he does not desire a protraction of his life. Drews, who employed Stichler to throw old Raber in the creek, is very anxious for a respite.

THE PASSAIC TRAGEDY.

The inquest in the case of John Nieuman, butchred in his barn in Passaic, N. J., was continued yesterday before Coroner Warner. Mrs. Pieternelly Vogelsang, who had known both the Nieumars for over twenty years, testified that on Tuesday before the murder John Nieuman, the murdered man, came to her and told her that he had been to Hackensack and brought his mother, who is eighty-six years old, over to his place, intending that she should stay the remainder of her days with him on his farm. When he arrived home with her his son Koman asked him whether he intended to keep the old woman. He replied that he did, whereupon his son declared that he would not permit anything of the kind. Witness continued that Nieuman told her that Koman thea took his wife and mother-in-law to Paterson in a wagon and returned alone, want to the barn, procured an axe and struck at his father with it; John's mother remained that night, but the next day he took her back to Hackensack. He fully believed, witness said, that Koman did intend to kill him, and would do so yet; he stated to her that he was in mortal dread of his son, that he feared being poisoned and said to the witness before he left her, "I tell you this so that if I die soon you will know the cause." Nicholas Kievit testified that John had told him also about the trouble betweeen him and Koman concerning John's mother, and that Koman had carried the axe about with him all that day.

John Sip testified that John Nieuman had consulted him as to the claims of Koman to John's wife's property; he had informed him that Koman had no legal claim to it. Subsequently John told witness that he had turned over all the daynuch property to Koman. Blanche Kockeck and C. A. Van Houten testified to matters of little importance, mainly corroborating other witnesses. The inquest will be continued this morning. to her and told her that he had been to Hackensack

DR. OSMUN'S FIST.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY IN THE MORRISTOWN METHODIST MEETING, OR A DOUGHTY DENT-IST'S DEFIANCE OF HIS DOMINIE.

The trial of Dr. Charles R. Osmun in the Methodist Church, Morristown, N. J., for "unchristianlike conduct" and carrying on revival meetings outside of the church and in opposition to the wishes and instructions of his pastor, Rev. S. L. Bowman, was continued yesterday. Frequent bursts of laughter marked the audience's appreciation of certain points

On Tuesday night the Court and many members of the church visited the meeting of the Delaware, found that it was conducted very much like an or-dinary Methodist prayer meeting. Rev. Dr. Bar-tine, ex-paster of the church, was briefly crossexamined vesterday morning in relation to the quar which arose from the witness' reflections on "long winded" prayers and exhortations. When asked, "Doctor, how long do you preach?" the witness replied, "I don't think I am bound to answer that question." "Oh, but you are," said Osmun's counsel. "Well, thon, I have preached for an hour and sometimes for two hours, and hope to do so again; but (with a smile) I coulan't do it to-day." Dr. Osmun, it transpired, had presented Dr. Bartine with a set of false teeth during the latter's pastorate. Rev. Dr. Bartine was again recalled to repeat his opinion of his difficulty at the Post Office with Dr. Osmun, the additional evidence being that Osmun closed his fist and shook if so threateningly before the witness that, in a terribly nervous condition, he turned his back and hurried away.

"USGENTLEMANLY AND USCHRISTIAN."

William Johns was called. He had seen the fist closed and a crowd surrounding the men; but he did not hoar all the words used by either party during the quarrel; they were talking loudly, and te thought which arose from the witness' reflections on slone

william Johns was called. He had seen the fist closed and a crowd surrounding the men; but he did not hear all the words used by either party during the quarrel; they were talking loudly, and ue thought Ommun's conduct ungentiemanly and unchristian. Dr. Bartine testified that Osmun's fist "was not very large, but displayed a great deal of knuckle." (Laughter).

Wilbur F. Day was the next witness. He said that he had heard Osmun call Dr. Van Benachoten a falsifier; it was said during a conversation shortly after Dr. Bowman's taking the pastorate; Osmun, in reference to the new man, said, "it is pleasant to have a man again who will present the Gospel and not for money;" witness said, "That is hard." "The truth is not too hard, said he. "But," said witness, "that is more than the truth." "No," said he; "Dr. Van Benachoten is a faislifier." Wilness often sked Osmun to co-operate with the Church, and he myarbat by the Dr. Bowman." David Pearson, the fressurer of the Doctation, testified that through the persistent effort of Dr. Osmun, whom he deemed an sernest Christian gentleman, he had been converted, made a member (on probation) of the Methodist Church and of Dr. Osmun's class. When Dr. Osmun was removed he left the class and went to the meetings of the association, and then a member (on probation) of the Methodist Church and of Dr. Osmun's explanation of the causes of his removal as class leader.

Benjamin Dây said that Osmun had called him "the biggest liar in Morristown," and when called to account he said witness had told Brother King that Osmun had seigest liar in Morristown," and when called to account he said witness had told Brother King that Osmun had seiged a retraction of a sendal perpetrated years ago; also that witness had gone to Hoboken and told Mr. Ednor that Osmun was crazy, witness asked him if he believed it, and he said he wanted more proof. Witness said that if Osmun signed that paper he was a liar.

When Dr. Osmun has eled him to believe that his membership.

John A. Cliff and Wm. M. Taylor

"A PRIVILEGED TRUST FUND."

An argument was in progress yesterday before Vice Chancollor Van Fleet, in Newark, N. J., in regard to a \$25,000 deposit in the Newark Savings Institution, which was made by the executors of the estate of Albert Nole, of Morristown, previous the estate of Albert Nole, of Morristown, previous to the suspension of that institution. On behalf of the estate it was claimed that the deposit was made under a special agreement, and that it should be re-paid as a privileged trust tund to be made in full and not be subjected to the delays and prospective loss to which other depositors are. The argument was not fluished,

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

TICKET SUCCESSFUL-GENERAL WEBB WITH-DRAWS IN INDIGNATION FROM THE MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was held yester-day, and the polls were open for the election of a board of directors for the coming year from two to four P. M. A certain disaffection has arisen of late mong a number of the stockholders who were opposed to the present management, and it was ex-pected that the opposition would be fully developed yesterday. General Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York, and Dr. or the College of the city of New York, and Dr. Samuel Hall, who are the leaders of the opposition, presented their views before the meeting in the early part of the after-noon. General Webb stated he had no intention of criticising Mr. Lyon, the president of th Hart, who was the uncle of Mr. Lyon, and who was Hart, who was the uncle of Mr. Lyon, and who was really directing the affairs of the road. He thought the rolling stock, the live stock and everything connected with the road had deteriorated, and he considered the management incompetent and thought it was high time that there should be a radical change in the management of affairs.

Dr. Samuel Hall spoke in a somewhat similar strain. Mr. Lyon replied, denying Dr. Hall's statement.

Dr. Samuel Rail spoke in a somownst similar strain. Mr. Lyon replied, denying Dr. Hall's statement.

Mr. Henry Morrison, counsel for the company, in behalf of the present management, stated that the financial statement of the secretary was a sufficient answer to all the charges brought against the management. He said that notwithstanding the decrease in travel on account of the elevated railroad the company had been able during the past fiscal year to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. The statement of the secretary and treasurer of the company, Mr. Charles S. Arthur, who has held the position since the incorporation of the company in 1853, showed that the total expenses of the road for the year ending September 30, 1879, were \$708,073 24; \$283,006 97 less than in 1878 and \$356,110 70 less than in 1877. There were no outstanding bills or obligations, he said, except taxes on real or personal estate for November. The decrease in expenses might be partly accounted for by the fact that labor, material and supplies of all kinds were never at a lower figure than during the past year.

Mr. Gilbert Birdsell, of New Canaan, Conn., one of the stockholders, complained that the company had failed to reimburse him for certain property belonging to him which they had sold.

THE ELECTION.

When the voting commenced General Webb arose

failed to reimburse him for certain property belonging to him which they had sold.

THE ELECTION.

When the voting commenced General Webb arose and challenged the proxies which Mr. Hart held, on the ground that they were not in legal form. The inspectors decided to accept the prox as as they were, and informed General Webb that he would have to contest that matter in the courts. The General, after hearing the decision, walked out of the room, refusing to vote himself or deliver the proxy vote which he held. The vote, when counted, showed that 15,005 out of 20,000 shares were voted upon, of which the Hart ticket, so called, received 14,978, and the opposition, or Webb ticket 27. The following is the ticket elected:—For Directors—Henry Hart, William Remsen, Lewis Lyon, Thurlow Weed, Samuel Willets, Robert George Remsen, John Watson, John M. Samler, Moses Mitchell, Mattby G. Lane, Henry Morrison, Henry C. Heyl and Archibald McMartin. For Inspectors—Henry Remsen, William Murray and Newton R. Squires.

Inspectors—Henry Remson, William Murray and Newton R. Squires.

The ticket of the opposition was as follows:—
For Directors—Alexander Stewart Webb, William Remson, Robert George Remson, Thurlow Weed, Maitby G. Lane. Samuel Hall, John Watson, John M. Samler, Robert Lenox Belknap, Samuel Willets, William H. Falconer, Hosea B. Perkins and Henry Day. For Inspectors—Henry Remson, Newton Squires and Charles S. Arthur.

Squires and Charles S. Arthur.

MR. THURLOW WEED'S VIEWS.

About five o'clock, after the meeting and election were over, Mr. Thurlow Weed entered the office of the company. He quietly took a chair alongside of Mr. Samuel Willets, one of the directors. In regard to the matter in question he expressed himself very freely, and on being asked by the reporter what he thought was the cause of the late disaffection said, "Weil, I think the whole trouble has been made by two men. General Weed and Dr. Samuel Hall, both good friends of mine and very estimable gentlemen, but they felt aggrieved."

General Weob and Dr. Samuel Hall, both good friends of mine and very estimable gentlemen, but they felt aggrieved."

"Many years ago," continued Mr. Weed, "I had a little money and I bought some Third Avenue Railroad stock at eighty per cent and had to borrow half the money to buy it. Not long after the stock ran down to thirty and I came to New York to see about it. William A. Darling was made superintendent of the road. He found everything in a bad condition, but I soon saw an improvement, and I commenced to buy stock at twenty-five per cent, and bought more at thirty per cent and forty per cent. The road soon commenced to pay a dividend. Darling went to Congress and Squires took his place. The read was going down again when Phillips was appointed. Phillips resigned things in every way, the expenses were reduced and the receipts increased. When Mr. Phillips resigned Mr. Lyon took charge, under very uniavorable circumstances, as the elevated railroad had at that time commenced to have the effect of reducing the receipts materially. Mr. Lyon, however, has reduced the expenses, and last Wednesday a quarterly divisiend of six per cent was declared, added to fourteen per cent already obtained, making twenty per cent in all for the year, besides encouraging prospects for future dividends. Under these circumstances I can't see why the management should be changed."

A circular was sent to all the stockholders of the

should be changed."

GENERAL WEBE'S CIRCULAR.

A circular was sent to all the stockholders of the company by General Webb, in which the management of Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hart was soverely criticised. The substance of this circular was published in the HanalD of Saturday. Mr. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mr. Hart and Mr. Lyon, states that it is the intention of his clients to prosecute General Webb for promulgating libel.

CONGRESSMAN VOORHIS' LATEST TROUBLE.

DENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

Congressman Charles H. Voorhis, of the Fifth New Jersey district, comprising the counties of Bergen, Morris and Passaic, was arrested on Tues-Bergen, Morris and Passaic, was arrested on Tuesday evening at his residence in Hackensack, N. J., by Doputy United States Marshal McDonald, on a charge of embezzlement. On October 23 Mr. Voorhis made an assignment for the bonofit of his creditors to ex-Congressman A. A. Hardenbergh, president of the Hudson County National Bank of Jorsey City. He was a prominent lawyer, well known throughout the State and generally looked upon as being very wealthy. At the time of his failure he was president of the First National Bank of Hudkensack and the Hackensack Bank for Sayings. After making his assignment he resigned both positions, and Mr. Isaac D. Demarest was elected president of the First National Bank. The latter says that after entering upon his duties he discovered that while president Mr. Voorhis took a considerable amount of money from the bank on his own note, depositing collateral security. He adds that subsequently Mr. Voorhis sold the securities, and returned the money to the bank, all but \$5,000. For this amount he declares there was no security, and the president laid the matter before United States Commissioner Skinner, who, on Tuesday, issued the warrant for Mr. Voorhis 'arrest. The Congressman was found by Deputy Marshal McDonald, completely broken down, physically and montally, over his troubles, and it is feared that he will lose his reason. He was unable to find any one who would become security for him for the amount required (\$10,000, a near relative even refusing to furnish the amount. Several friends, however, saved him from going to jail by prevailing upon the Marshal to allow him to remain in their custedy until such time as he could procure bail. Yesterday morning Mr. Voorhis' friends succeeded in having his bail reduced from \$10,000 to \$6,000, whereupon his father and brother qualified in the sum of \$3,000 each and became his bondamen.

Mr. Voorhis was never looked upon as a man of extravagant habits, and his friends are unable to understand how his failure was brought about. He hassignment day evening at his residence in Hackensack, N. J., by Deputy United States Marshal McDonald, on a

RIOTOUS SCHOOLBOYS

When the pupils of Public School No. 1, corner of

Adams and Concord streets, Brooklyn, were dis-missed on Tuesday night last, a scholar named John Rogan, about seventeen years of age, as is stated, requested a comrade to join the line he was in. The boy did so, when Mr. Bacon, a teacher, ordered him back to his own line. Regan told the lad to remain where he was. This so angered the teacher that, it is alleged, he struck Regan. The latter, as is stated, struck back, when a struggle ensued, during which the other boys rushed down the stairs and into the street. Mr. William Fitzgerrald, another teacher, who endeavored to prevent the scholars from leaving the schoolhouse, was knocked down and considerably brunsed about the body. The boys, upon gaining the street, watched the front of the building for the purpose of assaulting Mr. Bacon and Mr. Fitzgerrald when they came out. One of the temsle teachers in attempting to leave the building by the front door narrowly escaped being struck by a large stone hurled by one of the scholars. The teachers finally escaped through a rear door, and the boys, after lingering about the building for some time dispersed. There were no arrests, and both Mr. Bacon and Mr. Fitzgerrald refuse to make complaint against any of the pupils. Regan, about seventeen years of age, as is stated,

DIPHTHERIA.

Prevalence of the Dread Disease in the City of Churches.

ITS CAUSE UNKNOWN.

No Fear of an Epidemic Felt by the Health Authorities.

SEWER GAS AND BAD PLUMBING

It was aunounced in the HEBALD vesterday that It was announced in the Henald yesterday that there were thirty-five deaths from diphtheris in Brooklyn last week, and that a conference had been held on the subject by the officials of the Health Department. A Henald reporter last evening called upon some of the health authorities and others who are familiar with the sanitary condition of Brooklyn and learned that diphtheria at present exists there in an un usually large degree. For the past two months the number of cases has been slightly on the increase It has not, however, assumed epidemic proportions. So far as can be ascertained, neither the members of the Board of Health nor the sanitary inspectors can give any specific reason for the unusual provalence of the malady, as the city is otherwise healthy. Even the increase the number of diphtheritic cases is not considered by the health officials as sufficient to occasion any alarm. Last week there were, as already stated, 35 deaths from diphtheria in the city: the previous week there were 30, the week before that 23 and the previous week 15. The following is a comparative table relative to diphtheria in Brooklyn, and furnished by their secretary to the Board of Health:

deaths out of the thirty-nine expired weeks of this year is 387. During the corresponding weeks of 1878 it was 319, and in 1871, 581. The disease seems to be more prevalent this year in the Seventh ward. GUARDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is understood that the Sanitary Inspectors are devoting the utmost vigilance and attention to the exclusion of diphtheria from the public schools, a task in which their efforts are materially aided by the principals and teachers., According to a sanitary regulation which has been in force for many years, every teacher in the public schools is required to immediately notify his or her principal whenever a pupil is absent from the class. The cause of such ab is ascertained as speedily as possible, and if it b found that the child is sick that fact, as well as the character of the illness, is at once reported. The matter is then reported to the principal of the school, who makes a daily report to the Board of Health of such cases of contagious disease as have been brought to his knowledge. The residence of every sick pupil is reported and a Health Inspec-tor visits the house. If he finds that the child is sick from any contagious disease he reports the fact to the school and the head of the department to which the pupil belongs is required to exclude from

which the pupil belongs is required to exclude from
the school all children (if any) living in that
house, whether it be a detached cottage or
a six story tenemed, until such time as the
Sanitary Inspector shall report that the patient has
recovered, or at least that the danger of contagion no
longer exists. In this way the closest sanitary
supervision is maintained over all diseases of a contagions character.

Among those whom the reporter called upon while
in search of information was a gentleman occupying a high sanitary official position in Brooklyn,
who particularly requested that his name be omitted.
To a general question as to the prevalence of
diphtheria he replied:—"I am sorry to say
that it is here. In fact I know that
thore is a good deal of it, and that in some of the
wards there has lately been a considerable increase
of the disease. It is in some of our best houses,
and has made its appearance in streets that are sewcred as well as in those that are not sewered; in low
localities and in high localities, in shanties as well
as in brown stone fronts."

"What do you suppose is the cause?" inquired the
reporter.

"I really am at a loss to know the cause."

reporter.
"I really am at a loss to know the cause." "Do you think the disease is supering present time by sewer gas?"
"It is said to come from sewer gas, but wer gas, but we have it

"That I could not say, as I have not got the records with me."

"A TERRIBLE DISEASE."

"Have you personal knowledge that the disease exists in any particular locality?"

"I have had only two cases in my own practice, but I have seen a good deal of it in my time, considering my age and professional experience. It is a terrible disease. I have had two fatal cases in the Seventh ward, one of them being in a wealthy family, where the house was A No. I in all respects, the surroundings delightful and in a sanitary sense seemingly perfect. In this case the victim to the disease was a fine boy of fourteen."

"Is the ratio of mortality large in proportion to the number of cases?"

"That I am not able to say, as I havn't got the figures with me. I have no doubt that the mortality is large. The disease is very malignant in some cases. It often assumes what appears to be a tavorable phase, the physician looks forward to the speedy recovery of his patient, and after leaving the house returns in a few hours perhaps to find him dead. The disease is most prevalent among the young, but adults have no exception from it. The fludson avenue sewer has been credited with being in a condition to cause disease, but I think it is admirably constructed. It is a deep sewer, and large enough to row a beat in. I should imagine that where it erosses Front street it is forty feet below the surface of the ground. I don't think that there are many cases of the disease on Hudson avenue. According to the reports there is less mortality in the tenement house districts of the Second ward than there is no more of the best and most elevated localities in the city."

"Is the disease increasing very much?"

"I don't think it is largely on the increase, but there has been an unusually large mortality for the last two months."

"Has it, in your estimation, assumed an epidemic form."

"No; I do not think that the disease can be rightly termed epidemic."

form",
"No: I do not think that the disease can be rightly tormed epidemic." "No; I do not think that the disease can be rightly termed epidemic."
"It is rumored that the Board of Health at its session yesterday discussed the expediency of establishing a quarantine in regard to certain districts of the city where diphtheria is said to be most prevent?"
"There is not a word of truth in it. Such a thing

the city where diphtheris is said to be most prevalent?"

"There is not a word of truth in it. Such a thing as quarantining any part of the floatith Department. It has never been suggested. The Board held a meeting to-day, and while they discussed the subject of diphtheria and regretted its prevalence, they never for a moment thought of such a thing as quarantining any portion of the city. This it will say, however, that with preventives unknown, absolute causes unknown, treatment often uncertain, it behooves every one to look well to the tidiness of their residences and surroundings, and especially to the pumbing in and around their dwellings. While sewer gas is credited with causing a large portion of this disease, it frequently occurs where there is no sewer gas and where the surrounding are green fields. Notwithstanding all this it is better to take precautions, as sewer gas must be a pernicious element in any atmosphere.

SANITARY SUPERINYENDENT RAYMOND.

Dr. Raymond, Sanitary Superintendent of the Brooklyn Board of Health, said:—"The increase in cases of diphtheria has not been very marked, nor is it confined to any particular district. The Eighth ward, which borders on the bay and has the irees see breezes, is romarkably free from diphtheris. The Twelfth ward, which is largely made ground, is also free from it. simple soil saturation can't account for the prevalence of diphtheris, nor for its vitally. Many writers have stributed the disease to soil saturation. In the Sixteenth ward there was a great deal of diphtheris nutli the last of September; but since then there has been a decrease. I watch the deaths more than I do the number of cases reported. Physicians may report a simple case of sore throat as diphtheria; but when a case results fatally we are less likely to be in error. There have been several fatal cases in the Seventh ward, on Flushing avenue. Last year the disease was very active in the Twenty-fifth ward, but that ward is now free from it. I don't know what cause to attribute the latter fac

actual cost to have leaded that joint would have been sixty cents had the plumber been a congeientious workman.

"This thing of which I speak is repeated in many of our houses. If sewer air was kept out of the houses, how could people be affected by sewer emanations? Of course they could not. We know of houses which are now being built where the same de'et exists. The law regulates the details actoudant upon the construction of every building. It regulates the size and thickness of the timbers and the strength of the walls, but there is no supervision over the plumbing, which may be the source of so much human missay. There should be some competent authority to oversee and superintend that vitally important department of domiciliary construction. As the matter stands now we are unable to take action until the mischlef is done. We are getting up a report for the Common Council on diphtheria as it now exists. We have been requested by that body to make such recommendations as the Board of Health may see fit to adopt for the protection of the city. We believe that all the manhole covers of the street sewers should be perforated, in order that the sewers may be vontilated. As it is now, many of the covers are not perforated, while others are stopped up with mud. In winter the snow and ice stop them up. At high tide, when the only outlets to the great sewers are closed, the pressure on sewer air is enormous, and then, where defective plumbing exists in a house the danger is great. Men ought to be regularly employed, winter and summer, to go about and keep open all the perforations in the man-hole covers. We have eight sanitary in the man-hole covers. We have eight sanitary in the man-hole covers, the not here are also made by the police of the Sanitary squad. In 1875 there were more deaths than in 1876 or than in 1877, In 1875 we had over nine hundred deaths in Brooklyn from diphtheria, and this year I do not think the morfality from that discuss will reach 450. There is not a city in the world where a better record

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

THREE GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY-FAIR, IN-DEPERENT AND MODERATE WORK-CAPTER SEXTON AND DALY THE WINNERS. The third game of the billiard tournament, under

the new rules, was played at Tammany Hall yestorday afternoon, the contestants being Eugene Carter and A. P. Rudolphe. The game began very quietly in the presence of a small audience. Rudolphe, quite determined and serious in his manner, made the opening shot with the spot ball and had 8 to his credit before he sat down. Eugene with 12 ended his inning. There was grim method in every given great consideration and occasional shots were of such merit that the handful of spectators applieded heartily. Carter in his fourth inning rolled up 35, and at the conclusion of the tenth essay for each the score stood—Carter, 100; Rudolphe, 61. These figures required thirty-six minutes to accumulate. The tweifth attempt of Carter gave him 22, his fourteenth 16, and the nineteenth effort began with the buttons in this wise—Carter, 158; Rudolphe, 111. The generally nervous Frenchman now went to work steady as a clock, and when he resumed his seat 47 had been added to his string, placing him on even terms with his competitor. One shot of Ru's deserves mention. He took two cushions in the corner, striking the red ball very hard and sending it around the table, carroming on the white and crossing that ball to the opposite corner, when the red made a perfect rounion with it. From this point to the twenty-third inning Bu. remained the leader. Carter missed several easy shots, and the feeling began forcing itself upon the minds of the spectators that he was not in near se spectators that he was not in near so good form as during the previous eventing. When Ru. went to the table for the thirtieth time he played with spirit, and showed he was not atraid of an uphill struggle. He added 61 to his score, in a creditable manner, and sat down with a smile, as Carter was 57 points behind him. At the end of the thirty-first essay for each. Ru. was still 13 to the good, and having only 27 to go looked the winner, as his opponent was doing poorly. From this on the game seemed a matter of luck, yet was interesting owing to the scores being so even. When Ru. left the table after his thirty-soighth inning he was 297 points up, and of correctly required 3 to make game. Carter's buttons marked 291 and thus was within 9 points of victory. Carter added 2 to his total, making 293. Then there Carter added 2 to his total, making 293. Then there was much excitoment. Bu. missed and sat down disgusted. Carter with another chance proved lucky enough to reach the end, as with 7 the marker called "Game!" The following is the full score:—
CARTEN—13, 6, 7, 35, 18, 3, 14, 2, 0, 3, 1, 22, 1, 16, 8, 1, 6, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 33, 10, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 46, 0, 9, 2, 2, 13, 5, 2, 7—300.
RUDOLPHE—8, 3, 1, 5, 0, 4, 5, 6, 23, 6, 20, 1, 1, 18, 3, 1, 0, 2, 4, 47, 15, 4, 1, 6, 1, 16, 0, 5, 63, 4, 1, 5, 1, 0, 0, 4, 13, 0—297.

Winner's average, 7 27-39; loser's averge, 7 24-39. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. SEXTON DEFEATS HENSER.

William Sexion and J. Handolph Heiser faced each other last evening in the first game. Heiser won the bank and two the white ball. There was not always and the sexion of the bank and took the white ball. There was not always and the sexion and the sexion of the contraints has winter secure to bave agreed with him, as he is stout and rosy checked. Sexton, on the other hand, looked pale and far from rugged. The business suit and a bright diamond flashed from a pretty searf. Sexton, as usual, was in black. Heiser opened moderately and with characteristic modesty. Four innings gave him 40 and Sexton 35. With a miss Randolph gave way in his fittle essay for William. Very much lite his old torm, which a few years say, delighted thousands, the ex-changion them added 70 to his figures by open play and nursing. Liberal application of the west of the twelfith. The score stood—Sexton, 123; Heiser, 123. Handolph's thirteenth inning brought him ily and the same essay for William taught the ivories to say 33, the buttons now recording 161 in his favor to 137 against Randolph's name. A difficult benk shot, cushion first, by Sexton, brought down the house, one old genileman of nearly foursecore in the audience crying, "That's good!" Nothing of further interest occurred until Sexton commenced his seventeenth trial. It netted him the house, one old genileman of nearly foursecore in the audience crying, "That's good!" Nothing of further interest occurred until Sexton commenced his seventeenth trial. It netted him the shot, cushion first, by Sexton, brought down the house, one old genileman of nearly foursecore in the audience oryling, "That's good!" Nothing of further interest occurred until Sexton commenced his seventeenth trial. It netted him the complete his property of the same and the property of the same and the same a